



Start of Irene Sommerfeld collection.

AR 11587

Sys #: 000334430

LEO BAECK INSTITUTE

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AR 11687

4/1

Irene Sommerfeld Collection

1922-2004

Archives



Generální konzulát České republiky v New Yorku

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In New York, October 25, 2004

Ref. No. 3830/2004-gkny

Mrs. Irene M. Sommerfeld
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Dear Mrs. Sommerfeld,

enclosed please find birth certificate of your mother and a copy of an extract from Jewish registrar. We hope you find the information useful. Should you have any questions regarding this letter you can reach me at [REDACTED]

Sincerely,

Ms. Isabella Havlová
viceconsul

Matrika narozených židovské náboženské obce v

Polná 1877-1910-129-371

Datum a místo narození : 7.11.1910 Polná č. 18

Jméno a příjmení dítěte : Lilly Deutsch

Původ : . manželský

Otec : Hugo Deutsch, rodiče: Johann Deutsch a Mathilde roz. Semler, Polná, více
neuv.

Matka : Karoline roz. Bulova, rodiče: Leopold Bulova a Mathilde roz. Deckendorf, více
neuv.

Poznámka :

1. Maturitní
Polná 27. 9. 2004

ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA

RODNÝ LIST

v knize narození matričního úřadu Úřad městské části Praha 1

okres Praha

ve svazku Polná 1877 roč. 1910 strana/list 129 poř. č. 371

Místo narození	Polná, čp. 18
Den, měsíc a rok narození	07. 11. 1910
Rodné číslo	-----
Pohlaví	F
Jméno, popř. jména dítěte	Lilly
Příjmení dítěte	Deutschová
Otec dítěte: jméno(a) a příjmení, popř. rodné příjmení datum a místo narození, okres/stát rodné číslo	Hugo Deutsch ----- ----- -----
Matka dítěte: jméno(a) a příjmení, popř. rodné příjmení datum a místo narození, okres/stát rodné číslo	Karoline Deutsch rozená Bulová ----- ----- -----
Poznámka	-----

V Praze 1

dne 13. 10. 2004



Helena Hrbková

jméno, příjmení a podpis matkáře

Země:

Přerov

Župa

maříšská

Šk. rok 1921-22.

Pří třídní diví

obecná škola v

Klimentské ul. č. 9

(U škol soukromých právem veřejnosti)


Právo veřejnosti uděleno výnosem ministerkým ze d

č. 10 v Piskupské ul. v Praze.

ŠKOLNÍ ZPRÁVA

Lilie Deutschová

narozena dne 7. listopadu 1910 v Písně okr. německobrodský,
 náboženství katol. začala chodit do školy vůbec dne 10. října 1916, do
 zdejší 18. října 1919 a dostává v této třídě ~ oddělení tyto známky:

Ve čtvrtletí		I.	II.	III.	IV.
Mravy		1	1	1	1
Pilnost		1	1	1	1
Prospěch:					
V náboženství		1	1	1	1
ve čtení		1	1	1	1
v mluvnici a v pravopise		1	1	1	1
Stupeň	střední a vyšší	ve slohu	1	1	1
		nižší	~	~	~
	střední	ve věcném učení	~	~	~
		ve vlastivědě	1	1	1
	vyšší	v zeměpisě a dějepise	~	~	~
		v přírodopise	~	~	~
v přírodopysk		~	~	~	
v počtech s měřictvím		1	1	1	1
v kreslení		1	1	1	1
v psaní		1	1	1	1
ve zpěvu		1	1	1	1
v tělocviku		1	1	1	1
v ručních pracích		2	2	2	1
V předmětech nepovinných			~	~	~
			~	~	~
			~	~	~
Vnější úprava písemných prací		1	1	1	1
Zameškaných půldnů	omluvených	5	-	-	3
	neomluvených	-	-	-	-
Zpráva byla vydána dne		15. 11. 1921	18. 11. 1921	18. 11. 1921	28. 11. 1921
Je způsobilý postoupiti do vyšší		Ano			
Úřední pečet:	Čtvrtletí	Podpisy:			
		A školního správce	třídního učitele	rodičů nebo zástupců	
	I.	St. Kuchmilová	St. Kuchmilová	Karla Deutschová	
	II.	St. Kuchmilová	St. Kuchmilová	Karla Deutschová	
	III.	St. Kuchmilová	St. Kuchmilová	Karla Deutschová	
	IV.	St. Kuchmilová	St. Kuchmilová	Karla Deutschová	

Felix A. Theilhaber

Jüdische Flieger
im
Weltkrieg

Dr. Max Wolf
Veterinärarzt
- Stuttgart -
Reinsburgstr. 50 - Tel. 64719



1924

Verlag der Schild / Berlin

gemütlich in seine Kiste hineinschießen. Dagegen gab es nur sofortigen Sturzflug, die Maschine herumgerissen und wieder nach oben. Da war das Malheur, daß der Apparat nicht stieg. Eilienthal konnte nur herabreihen, ein paar Schüsse abgeben, dann kippte er. Inzwischen hatten sich sechs muntere Dinger um das arme Häschen angesammelt und schossen ihm den „Laden richtig voll“, so daß Gegenwehr Selbstmord war. Er überlegte blizschnell, bei einem Sturzflug gingen die Tragflächen in Fetzen und die Flügel brachen ab. Mit vollaufendem Motor ging er senkrecht auf den Kopf, nachdem er die Maschine über den linken Flügel gezogen hatte, um einen Abschluß vorzutäuschen und sauste so herunter. Mit der Hand hielt sich der Pilot fest, um nicht auf den Steuernüppel zu fallen. So fiel er bis auf 1000 Meter, wo er anfang, die Maschine herauszunehmen und glücklich und unbehelligt auf dem Plaze niederzugesenken. Aber beim Landen brach die Maschine, da das Fahrgestell total zerschossen war. 40 Treffer mit Brandmunition ließen sich noch nachweisen...

So ist auch der Name Eilienthal im Krieg vertreten gewesen, und wenn der Träger dieses in der Fliegerei rühmlichst bekannten Namens kein Jude gewesen wäre, so hätte es ihm nicht an dem Avancement gefehlt, wie sicher keinem Grafen Zeppelin das Tragen der Unteroffiziersborten während des ganzen Krieges zugemutet worden wäre. Darin unterscheidet sich aber das Verdienst des Unteroffiziers Eilienthal von dem eines Grafen Zeppelin. Er war in der Wahl seiner Eltern nicht vorsichtig, und der alte Wel, den der Reichstagspräsident von Simson einmal gegenüber Bismarck geltend gemacht, gilt nichts. Im Gegenteil. Die jüdische Abstammung ist geradezu anrüchig.

An anderer Stelle haben wir die Geschichte wiedergegeben, die Wolff von der niederträchtigen Abfügung des Fliegers Sommerfeld erzählt. Bekanntlich sind alle Flieger freiwillig zu dieser Truppe gekommen. Hermann Sommerfeld war auch noch nicht einmal „gezogen“, hat sich vielmehr als Kriegsfreiwilliger sofort bei den Fliegern gemeldet und galt als befähigter Feldpilot, der seine Ausbildung in Döberitz, Posen und Schneidemühl genossen hatte. Als Flugzeugschüler hatte er in Schneidemühl an einem Tage 14 Flüge absolviert, eine respectable Leistung in jener Zeit für einen Anfänger. Beim 14. Flug stieß er beim Aufsetzen auf die Maschine eines Kameraden, die dieser unvorschriftsmäßig und unvorsichtig

ihm plötzlich in den Weg stellte, und erlitt eine schwere Gehirnerschütterung.

Geheilt kam er auf den Flugplatz nach Frescati, wo er über 100 Frontflüge absolvierte und nach Ausweis des vorliegenden Vordbuches Infanterieflüge mit Beobachtern, Photographen, Bombenwerfern usw. ausführte.



Semmelfeld

Das niederträchtige antisemitische Verhalten eines Vorgesetzten versetzte ihn dann in die Stappe. Wehrlos war der Jude gezwungen, zur Flugzeugmeisterei sich versetzen zu lassen und in der Statistik als Soldat hinter der Front gezählt zu werden.

Es würde ermüden, ähnliche Fälle aufzuzählen. Ein Kriegsteilnehmer, der erfuhr, daß sein Vorgesetzter ihn wegen seines Judentums aus dem Flugwesen entfernte, bat ihn unter Tränen — natürlich erfolglos —, ihn an der Front zu lassen. Mochten die militärischen Interessen auch leiden, mochten gut ausgebildete

Flieger ihrem Dienst entzogen werden, es war gleichgültig, wenn nur der Antisemitismus siegte! Und dieser Rassenhaß glaubt noch heute die Interessen des Vaterlandes vertreten zu haben, während er die Kriegsführung schwer geschädigt hat.

Ein ähnliches Opfer antisemitischer Intrigen wurde der Leutnant Wilhelm Langstadt aus Berlin, der beim J.-R. 177 sich außerordentlich bewährt hatte. In Kethel und Marleville ausgebildet, wurde er nach 26 Flügen aus reinem Vorurteil und infolge der militärischen Rantüne von Vorgesetzten zur Truppe zurückversetzt.

So läßt sich nachweisen, daß der Antisemitismus einen — wenn auch kleinen — Anteil an dem militärischen Versagen im Krieg gehabt hat. Und die Behauptung, die Juden hätten die Disziplin und die Heerführung untergraben, läßt sich viel besser durch die entgegengesetzte Beweisführung ersehen, von der Schädlichkeit der Ungerechtigkeit und der militärischen Kurzsichtigkeit antisemitischer Offiziere.

Ein Beispiel dafür könnte die Einführung des Schallmehrfahrens sein, das von Löwenstein vor dem Krieg der Heeresverwaltung angetragen, aus bürokratisch-antisemitischem Vorurteil abgelehnt, nur ganz schwer im Kriege vom Erfinder durchgesetzt wurde. So hat der Antisemitismus die artilleristische Waffe lange um eine der wichtigsten Erfindungen gebracht, um ein System, das dem deutschen Heere zu Beginn die artilleristische Überlegenheit gesichert hätte.

Eine größere Anzahl jüdischer Flieger verweigerte jede Auskunft über ihre Tätigkeit, da sie glauben, man könne den jüdischen Mut und die Bewährung jüdischer Flieger nicht bezweifeln. An und für sich ist diese Auffassung recht gut verständlich. Und auch nicht! Wer von den deutschen Gegnern über feige deutsche Soldaten schreiben wollte, hätte genug Material, insbesondere, wenn er es mit der Wahrheit nicht genau nahm. Die ganze Kulturwelt glaubte bekanntlich an die von Deutschen in Belgien abgeschnittenen Hände und Brüste. Da das deutsche Publikum nicht besser ist als das anderer Länder, so hat es die Lüge von der jüdischen Drückebereitheit ebenso akzeptiert. Wie solche falschen Werturteile, verkehrten Anschauungen großzügig gezogen werden, kann eine am 19. und 20. August 1924 erschienene Arbeit des Majors a. D. Holzmann im Deutschen Tagblatt bezeugen. Holzmann schreibt über

Hermann Sommerfeld.

In another case Wolff told of the vile attitude of the dismissal of pilot Sommerfeld. It was known that all pilots went of their own free will to that Commander. Hermann Sommerfeld was not drafted but volunteered immediately in the war ~~for~~ that commander. He had the reputation of being a very good pilot who received his training in Döberitz, Posen, and Schneidemühl. In Schneidemühl, as a pilot in training, he managed in one day to make 14 flights, which was a respectable amount at that time for a beginner. On starting the 14th flight, he hit the plane of a comrad which this man carelessly and against the rules put suddenly in his way. Sommerfeld obtained a severe concussion of the brain.

After he recovered, he was stationed at the airport in Frescati. He flew over 100 front flights, as shown by the credentials submitted by a logbook for Infantry flights, with Examiners, photographers, bomb detonators etc to show that these were carried out.

The vile antisemitic act of a superior transferred Sommerfeld to a communications zone. The Jew was powerless to be demoted to airplane maintenance and in the statistic he was counted as a soldier behind the front.

It would be useless to tell of similar cases. A war-participant who heard that his superior removed him from flying because he was Jewish, begged with tears in his eyes without result, to be admitted to the front. Even if military interests suffer, and well trained pilots are removed from service, nothing matters as long as Anti-Semitism triumphs. And this racial hatred still thinks today that it helps the interest of the Fatherland when in fact it harmed the war effort.

translated by Rosemarie Joseph

And now to your question concerning your donor's relatives. I asked Anita Franková and her assistant to find all the possible information and here is the result. Sorry, according to the data in our files it cannot be judged for sure that the people named as follows belonged to the family. The data found in our files seem a little bit strange from the point of view of years, therefore it would be necessary to check them according to further sources or information you have from Lilly Deutschová's family in New York. We have found:

1. Anna Deutschová - born August 1, ¹⁹⁰³1903. Deported to Terezín on May 7, 1942, by the transport At-57. Then Deported to an unknown place on May 9, 1942 by Ax-57.

2. Valerie Deutschová - born November 26, ¹⁹⁰³1913. Deported to Terezín on August 10, 1942 by Bz-622; then to Auschwitz on May 15, 1944 by Dz-554.

However, we do not know if the sisters of Lilly Deutschová got married. In the case they did, they could not be registered under their maiden name but under the names of their husbands!

3. Karolina (can be another form for Karla) Deutschová - born December 22, 1879. Deported to Terezín on May 7, 1942 by At-56, then to an unknown place on May 9, 1942 by Ax-56.

Since her data of both deportations agree with the data of Anna, it can be judged they were mother and daughter.

4. Hugo Deutsch - born February 23, 1878. Deported to Terezín on December 14, 1941 by M-9, to Riga on January 15, 1942 by P-23.

But, in the family files he is registered together with Josefine Deutschová, her data being:

born June 13, 1895, deported to Terezín on December 14, 1941 by M-10, and to Riga on January 15, 1942 by P-24. Regarding the same data of deportations, they might be the couple or very close relatives. (By the way, this is the only card in the family files concerning "Deutsch" from Prague. The other mentioned names are contained in the general name files.) On the other hand, we found another Hugo Deutsch whose data of deportations agree with those of Anna and Karolina:

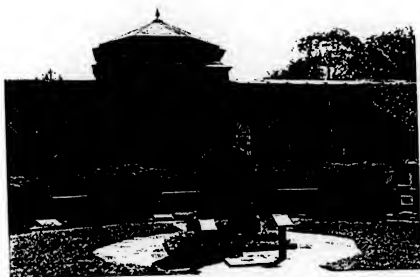
Born June 22, 1903, deported to Terezín on May 7, 1942 by At-47, and to an unknown place on May 9, 1942 by Ax-47. His relation to both women is, however, questionable.

That is all. As for Hana Bulová (Karla's mother) we have not traced her at all.



Jüdischer Friedhof Weißensee
Europe's Largest Jewish Cemetery

Gallery: 1 • 2 • 3 • 4



Picture 1: Entrance Large picture
© BTM / Koch

The Jewish cemetery at Weißensee is one of the biggest of its kind in Europe. More than 115,000 Berliners are laid to rest here. The cemetery was founded in 1880. It was created by the architect Hugo Licht, who designed the yellow brick buildings and laid out the grave-plots in triangular, rectangular and trapezoid patterns. Just behind the entrance is a memorial to the six million Jews who were murdered by the Nazis: stone slabs arranged in a circle are inscribed with the names of each of the concentration camps. Many famous Berliners were buried here, including the painter **Lesser Ury** and the publishers **Samuel Fischer** and **Rudolf Mosse**. While Jewish gravestones are normally simple and unadorned, symbolising the equality of humankind in death, many assimilated Jews in 19th-century Berlin adopted the ornate and splendid graves so characteristic of the Wilhelminian era. Traditional, simple gravestones can therefore be found side-by-side with elaborate monuments to the deceased, including such outstanding works of art as Walter Gropius's cubist sepulchre for Albert Mendel, and Ludwig Hoffmann's family plot for the Panowskys.

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Berlin Tourismus Marketing GmbH and the city of Berlin are looking forward to your visit!



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http://www.btm.de/en/berlin/sehenswertes.pl?id... 25.10.04

Jüdischer Friedhof Weißensee

Address

Herbert-Baum-Straße 45
13088 Berlin-Weißensee

Getting there

Albertinenstr.:
Tram 13, 2, 23, 3, 4
BUS 255

City map

**Explore
Berlin-Weißensee**

Opening Hours

- 04-01 to 10-31: Mon, Tue, Wed, Sun 8 to 17 h
- 04-01 to 10-31: Fri 8 to 15 h
- 11-01 to 03-31: Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Sun 8 to 16 h
- Fri 8 to 15 h
- Jewish holidays closed

Entrance

- free

Name: Lommerfeld
Jenny Sara geb. Aron
Nr. 106368

Stand

Wohnung

Geboren am

Gestorben am

Beerdigt am

Feld

Reihe

Erbgrabnis

Bemerkungen

Landbergerstr. 88

12. 6. 1868

12. 9. 1941

15. 9. 1941

7. Abteilung IV

21 (ny 46299)

Münchenerstr. 79.

Jüdische Gemeinde zu Berlin Jüdischer Friedhof

Herbert-Baum-Straße 45 (Markus-Reich-Platz 1)

13088 Berlin-Weißensee

Telefon: 030/ 925 33 30

030/ 925 08 33

Telefax: 030/ 92 37 62 96



Jüdischer Friedhof an Weissensee

Sommerfeld Plot

INTERCONTINENTAL
WIEN

Perpetual Care

is

3,334.00 Euros

Directions to get to Cemetery:

Take S5, 7, 9 or 75 (towards Arensfelder or Zingster Strasse depending on which train you take).

Get off Alexander Platz.

Lock for trolley #30 or #4 (going towards Arensfelder) and get off Libertinen stop (approx. 9 stops).

Then walk back several blocks until you get to Herbert-Baum Strasse and make a left. Walk 2 to 3 blocks. You should see entrance to Cemetery.

///LEAD WHAT IT TAKES

For reservations call: Tel +43 (1) 711 22 - 62

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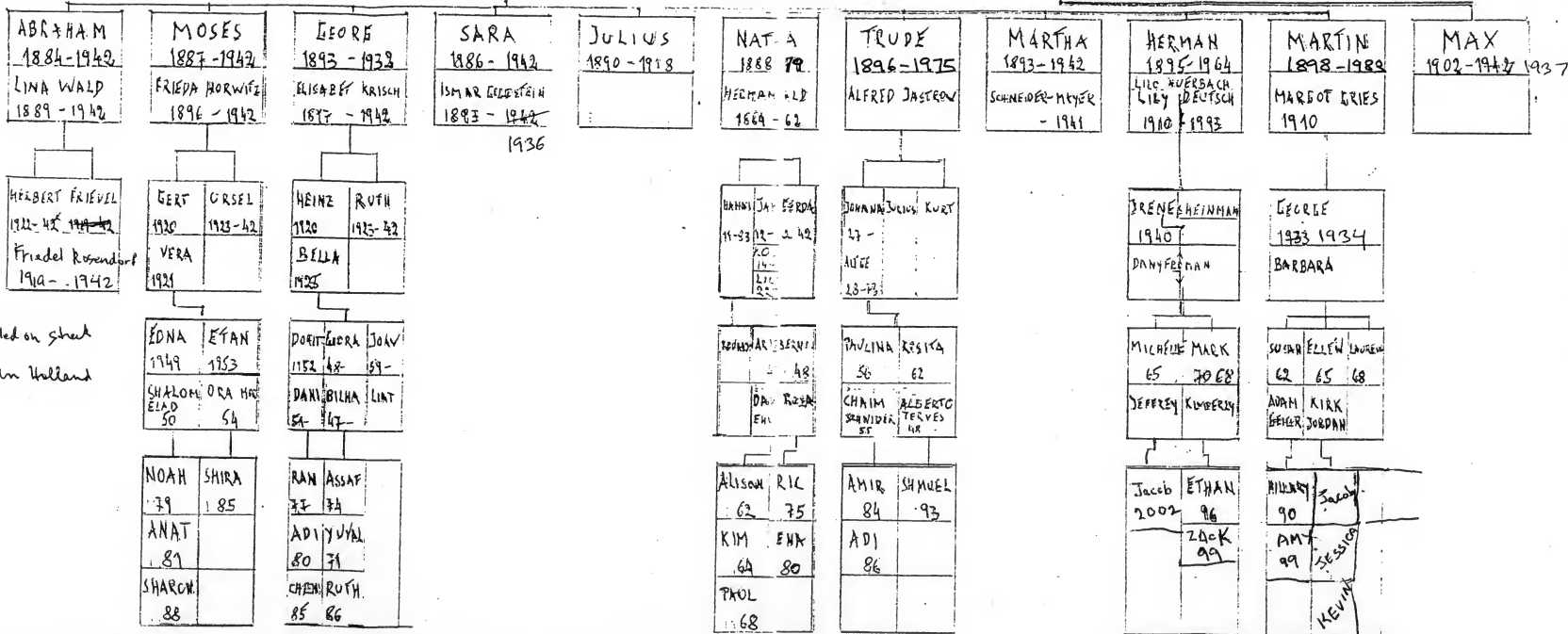
Irene Scheinman

THE SOMMERFELD FAMILY

JOHANNA EOTTHILF
1900

ADOLF SOMMERFELD
1854 1932

JENNY ARON
1868 - 1941



DEPARTED FROM BERLIN AND NEVER RETURNED

FRIEDEL SOMMERFELD	TRANSPORT # 22	26.X.42	EAST
MOSES SOMMERFELD	"	22 26.X.42	EAST
USCHL. SOMMERFELD	"	22 26.X.42	EAST
ELISABETH SOMMERFELD	"	26 12.I.43	AUSCHWITZ
RUTH SOMMERFELD	"	26 12.I.43	AUSCHWITZ
MAX SOMMERFELD	"	21 10.X.40	"
SARA SOMMERFELD-GOLDSTEIN	"	15 13.VI.42	MAIDANEK

KILLED IN HOLLAND DURING W.W.II

ABRAHAM	SOMMERFELD	-
LINA	SOMMERFELD	-
FRIEDEL	SOMMERFELD	-
HERBERT	SOMMERFELD	-
GERDA	WALD	- Killed

KILLED W.W.I

JULIUS SOMMERFELD 15.7.18 in RETHEL



Sommerfeld Family History

transcribed from a manuscript by Margot Sommerfeld

George Sommerfeld, my husband's brother, had a butcher store in Berlin (-W Hohenstaufenstr.). One day in 1933 the Nazis put a sign on his store window which said "Jude" with the Star of David. We saw it and George called the family and our friends together to discuss what to do.

My husband Martin and I went to get passports but we did not know where to go because we didn't want to go so far away that we could not come back quickly once everything was all right. We sold our furniture and some other belongings and gave up the apartment in Berlin-Halensee, Cicerostr. 49. On May 19, 1933 we left Berlin and went to Prague Tschcholowakei, where we met other people who had already traveled there.

Prague was a beautiful city. First we went to a hotel, which was brand new and had a swimming pool. The manager, Miss Urban, gave us a nice room with a kitchenette and we put our large belongings in storage. Because this apartment was expensive, after a while we moved to another apartment, which had two and a half rooms and a kitchen.

Herman, another of my husband's brothers, went from Berlin to Switzerland to see what was happening there. Switzerland was very nice to visit, but to become a resident and live there you must have a certain amount of money, which he could not afford so he went back to Berlin.

I think it was in the beginning of 1934 when Herman went with his wife Lilo to Bruenn, a few hours from Prague. They came to visit us once. They stayed in Bruenn for a while but could not get along and got a divorce. Lilo went back to Germany—to her parents in Stettin, and Herman came to us. He lived with us for about six months, then he found a room by two very nice people: Mr. & Mrs. Otto and Myrna Hajek. Otto was a Czech and Myrna came from Vienna. Herman started some businesses, but I don't know what they were except that he wanted to learn to fix typewriters. The Hajeks took a very good job with a catering business in a theater and Martin started a floor wax business. Martin had a cousin, Jack Gotthilf, from Breslau who was in the floor wax business and he taught Martin what to do. This business went on for a while, but was not easy, on account of the language difference.

We stayed in Prague from 1933 to 1938. Prague was a beautiful city with nice hotels, and coffee houses both in and outside. One day we went for a walk. In the Hotel Shroubeck there was a sign advertising the International Convention of the Odd Fellows. We went when it took place. Martin had all his papers, with signatures, from when he

became a member in Berlin in May 1922. He asked to see the highest man (brother) at the convention. This convention was only for the highest members of the order and we heard the highest was Dr. Fanta, Sovereign Grand Master, from Holland.

It took a few days until Martin could talk to Dr. Fanta, but he got a date with him. Martin told him the story of why we were in Prague and that he knew of the trouble in Germany. I met Dr. Fanta too, he was a gentleman, and a very nice man. After he inspected all the papers from the Odd Fellows, he said, "Brother Sommerfeld, whenever you have trouble here, let me know and I will help you." Martin told him that he was working in Prague without a license because he could not get one, and whatever he did was on his own. It was a good feeling talking to Dr. Fanta. I don't remember which year it was.

During our stay in Prague, we had a lot of visitors from the mespoches (relatives). Martin's sister Sara Goldstein, with her husband Ismar, stayed in a hotel for a few weeks but they did not like it and went back to Berlin. Ismar died and Sara was later deported. My sister-in-law Friedel came and stayed in a hotel but she did not like it. We took her out and treated her very well. When she went back to Germany, Martin asked her, "Don't you want to come here?" She said she would with the last train. Later Friedel, her husband Moses, and their daughter Ushi were deported. Before that, their son Gert went with George's son Heinz to Israel. We got a telegram from the boys, that we should inform their parents that they were safe. The Red Cross notified us and then we notified Gert's parents and Heinz's mother, Liesbeth. I think Liesbeth's husband, George was sick and died before this. Herman may have gone from Prague to the funeral.

One year, the Hajeks asked us whether we wanted to make a little money on New Year's eve with the catering business. We accepted. The day before, James came to visit and stay with us. Martin asked him whether he would like to make a little money. We asked the Hajeks if it was all right and they said yes. Martin gave James his smoking jacket (tuxedo) to try. It fit and we went. At twelve midnight the theatre had an intermission with a beautiful buffet with small deli sandwiches and champagne. It was very well organized. James opened the bottles and I took the money and later Martin came to pick us up.

Then we moved again to a larger apartment. In Prague, the salary for housemaids was small, so we hired a girl, but we rented out a room to cut our expenses. We started an advertising business named Re-So, for Reklame Sommerfeld. We hired a convention hall and had one exhibit. In the meantime, my brother-in-law Max came to stay with us. He was not healthy. I have a picture of the three of us with the name Re-So. After a few

month he said he would go back. As he arrived in Berlin, at the station, he was arrested and deported.

One day my sister-in-law Liesbeth came for a week and stayed in a hotel. Before she left she said she wanted to take my son, George, to Berlin to introduce him to the family. Before they left we got George a passport with a photo.

We had other visitors. Hanny came with her husband Arthur Baerwald; they came for only a few days before they left Prague for Rio de Janeiro. Cousin Dr. Martin Gotthilf and his wife came. They also went to Rio de Janeiro. At this time George was big enough to go to kindergarten. There was one across the street from us. One day two of our cousins, Manfred Gotthilf and Ernst Apfel (his mother was a Gotthilf) came from Breslau by motorcycle, but they went back. Later Manfred went to Barnquilla Bol. and Ernst went to Rio de Janeiro. Then Dr. Richard Tuch visited us, and many other people as well.

One day the trouble began. At six o'clock in the morning the bell rings; it's the Polizei. They looked all over the apartment, in the drawers, etc. and at the end they took Martin to the Polizi and prison. I called Herman immediately. He was not there; the same thing had happened to him. I went to see them every day and brought them something to eat. Martin told me the name of a lawyer I should call, which I did. The lawyer could get them out of prison after a week, but then we would have eight days to leave the country. The lawyer got the time extended to about four weeks.

When they both got out, Martin decided to see the lawyer, Dr. Fanta, in Holland. The next day he flew there. Herman and I went with him to the airport. First he stopped in Enchede, Holland because Abraham Sommerfeld, Lina, Freidel, and Herbert had moved there, as well as Herman Wald, Talchen, and Gerda. We also had some friends there; Sally Weiss, and Alfred and Arthur Weiss. Martin did not like Holland. They had the feeling that they were not saved. Martin went to see Dr. Fanta in Hague. At this time he was the lawyer for Queen Wilhelmine of Holland. Martin told him the whole story of what had happened and also took the letter announcing that we had to leave Prague. Dr. Fanta said, "Brother Sommerfeld, you go back to Prague and you will hear from me shortly." It was not long before we got a Capitalisten Affidavit, with which we went to the German consulate in Prague. There Mrs. Hammerschlag said to us, "Mr. Sommerfeld, do you have anyone else to go with you besides your wife and son?" Martin asked Herman, "Would you like to go with us? The affidavit is so strong that we can take you also." Martin answered, "No. I don't want to go."

It took a while before we sold our furniture and some other belongings, and flew to Paris where we stayed one night. The next day we left from Le Havre for America.

Mr. and Mrs. Sobelman, some friends from Leipzig, also went with us. Herman did not tell us why he didn't want to go, but he had a girlfriend named Lilly. We left Prague at the beginning of September, the boat left Le Havre on September 10, and we arrived in America on September 19, which was Roch. of Jom Kipur.

I had a girlfriend, Dorothy Reichenenthal (later Graf), who came to Prague to visit us and stayed with us for a few days. Before we arrived in America she went with her parents and husband to Cuba. They moved from Cuba to New York, and lived in Brooklyn. They picked us up at the pier and took us to their home in Brooklyn, Sterling Place. Until we found a place to stay we paid them one dollar a day for the three of us, including food. Soon we found an apartment with three rooms and a kitchen at 515 West 151 Street, in Manhattan. We furnished the rooms as well as we could and rented one out to a Dr. Hirschfeld and his wife. Then we bought a car from Dr. Auerbach for a hundred dollar and we were in business. Martin looked around the Lodge and met Fredy Schwartz from Hungary, who was in the insurance business and spoke German. He was a big help to us.

I found a kindergarten for George during the day. One day we went on the Henry Hudson Parkway and got a flat tire near 151 Street. I stayed with the car in case the police came and Martin went home to find an address where we could have the car fixed. When he opened the apartment door he found a telegram from Herman saying he had to leave immediately and was going to Finland. He said he would send an additional telegram which soon came. Martin spoke to Fredy Schwartz about doing something. They went to the Universal Lodge and spoke to some people who got an affidavit for Herman. When the time came for him to arrive in America we told the couple who were renting a room from us that they had to leave because my brother was coming and he has to stay with us. These arrangements took a while. Then Herman told us that he had gotten married and that he had to see that Lilly could also come to the United States. Lilly had relatives (two old aunts I think, who I have seen), which she informed from Finland and they sent her an affidavit. One of the aunts had a daughter who was working at the American Savings Bank, and the son-in-law had a rooming house where he rented out rooms with a kitchen. Later he sold this business. I don't remember their names and I don't think they are still alive—perhaps the daughter is.

So Herman came to stay with us. In the meantime Albert Horwitz and Guenther also came to America. They often came to see us.

When Lilly came to America Herman rented a nice apartment we found— on 146th Street, I think. We fixed it up nicely because in one room he wanted to have a typewriter business. Herman moved into his apartment and Lilly came. She brought Willy Ritter

with her. He had nowhere to stay so he came to us for a while; we had the room available which Herman had moved out of. In the meantime, Uncle Max Sommerfeld and Aunt Trude came, with sons Heinz and Egon. They rented a room from Cilly, who later became Mrs. Ritter. Then we moved to a bigger apartment at 3610 Broadway because we wanted to open a business. Herman moved from 147 or 146th Street to maybe 145th Street. He also needed a bigger place. He wanted a street level apartment for his typewriter business and to be able to put a sign in the window. He moved to the ground floor. From there he moved to 80th Street, where he stayed for many years. Later he moved to a typewriter store on Amsterdam Avenue, and lived in an apartment near the store, at 201 West 85th Street.

Some years prior to this we received a letter from Fred Luft that he was in Canada and would like to come to America but he had nobody here. He came from Krojank. Herman helped him with an affidavit to come to America. When he arrived he did not have much money. We gave him a room with full dinner, etc. and I washed his laundry. After a while we introduced him to Martin Reichenthal and they went into business together selling something. Fred met Lee (a divorcee) through Theo Geissenberg and they married. At this time, Fred paid us eight dollars a week for room and board.

Martin's sister Gertrude and her husband, Alfred Jastrow, had three children: Julius, Kurt, and Lona. They went to Bogota, Columbia but Gertrude could not take the climate and they went back to Berlin.. Alfred was the brother of Martha Seelig. We visited the Jastrows in Berlin. Herman came also. They had a very nice apartment: We went to Germany a few times, and we were always with them. One time we took our car, a Ford Mustang. Gertrude, Alfred, Kurt and Julius lived together in Berlin. Later Alfred died and Julius went back to Bogota. Gertrude and Kurt remained in Berlin. Gertrude died. I don't know where Kurt is now. Lona is living in Bogota, Columbia with her children. Lona's husband, Manfred, died when he was forty-five years old. I think one of Lona's daughters lives in Israel.

Another of Martin's sisters, Natalie, and her husband, Herman Wald, came to America from Holland shortly before George's barmitzwah in 1947. We looked for an apartment for them. At this time there was an apartment shortage but we found one room and a kitchen on 71st Street. It was one flight up, and across from Inge Horowitz. We had to pay some money under the table to get this apartment, which I cleaned and made nice. We also filled up the frigidair and paid the rent.

James Roeschen and Arlette came a little later and Herman found them an apartment as well but I remember James did not like it, because it was on a lower floor. But Herman did his best.

To George's barmitzwah we invited Herman Wald's sisters, a brother, and his nephew and nieces, because they had just come to America and had to meet their family. I have the pictures. They were a very lovely family.

Gerhard came later. He lived with Max, then later he was in the Army. When he came out of the Army he married Linea in a ceremony at the American Jewish Congregation. I have the picture.

When Albert Horowitz and Inge decided to get married, we said we would do it in our apartment at 225 West 80th Street. We took out the bedroom furniture and some other furniture and had the ceremony—with a chuppe and rabbi—in the living room, and the wedding march. In the other room we made the dinner. We used long tables, real dishes (not paper) and a delicious dinner which I made. Albert invited a cousin, Dr. Plocki, and Selma and he also invited the sisters of his father or mother. (A very lovely family.) Friends of both Albert and Inge were also invited. It was a pleasure to do this for Albert and Inge.

Martin had a cousin named George Spicker who had a wife, Charlotte, and a daughter, Eleanor. George died in New York on account of an accident involving a hold-up. Charlotte remarried. Now she is a widow and lives in Lynbrook, Long Island. I stay in contact with her. George Spicker had a brother, Erwin, who went to Santiago de Chile. Erwin's wife, Annie (a Sommerfeld), also went. Erwin came to visit us once in New York. He died a long time ago in Santiago de Chile, but Annie is still living and I stay in contact with her; we write each other very often. They had no children.

One day Herman put an ad in the "Aufbau" that Odd Fellows from Europe should contact him to be re-united. Some letters came from Leo Steinitz, Dr. Auerbach, Leo Sello, Heinz Jonas, Martin Gunderman, Dr. Newmark, Dr. Weiner, Leo Heim (not our L.H.) and a few more. At first they all went into the Universal Lodge, but later they split into the Arndt Lodge and Heimat Lodge, and later into the Thomas Wildy Lodge.

Irene:

by Margot Sommerfeld

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The Sommerfeld's

Father Adolf Sommerfeld his first wife Johanna
born Gotthilf, they had 6 sons and four daughters
Abraham, Moses, George, Julius Herman & Martin.
Daughters, Natalie, Sarah, Martha & Gertrude.
After ~~Martin~~^{Martha} Adolf's wife Johanna died, and ~~he~~
remarried, Jenny born Aron. With Jenny was
another son Max, ~~so~~^{now} they had seven sons and four
daughters. They were living in Krojanke/
Westpreussen, Schulstr. 20.

Some of the sons had to go to the first World
War, Brother Julius died during the War
7/15.1918 he was 28 years old and he is buried
in Rethel-France.

Son Abraham was married to Lina born Wald,
sister of Herman Wald, they had two children
Herbert & Friedel.

Son Moses was married to Friedel born Horwitz,
sister of Albert Horwitz. Gert and Ushi. - children
Son Julius was not married. of Moses

Son George was married to Liesbeth born Krisch
they had two children, Heinz & Ruth.

Son Herman was married to Lilo born Auerbach
no children. Later in 1933 or 1934 divorced.

He remarried later in 19 to Lilly born
Deutsch, one daughter Irene.

Son Martin Married Margot born Gries, one son
George.

Son Max was not married.

Son George had a butcher store in Berlin -W
Hohenstaufenstr. one day in 1933 the Nazis put
up a sign on the window from his store, which says
"Jude" ~~☆~~ We have seen that. George called up the
family, now they went together with family and
friends and they had problem now what to do.
Martin & I we went to get Passports, but we still
dont know where to go, we dont want to go not so
far, because we want to be the first one when
everything is allright to come back.
We sold the furnitures, etc. and gave up the
apartment, in Berlin-Halensee, Cicerostr. 49
Then we went to Prague, Tschechowlowakei.
We where not the first one, because we met some
other people. We left May, 19. 1933. ~~Prague~~
Prag was a beautiful City, first we went to a
Hotel, " Axa" brand new, with swimming pool.
The manager Miss Urban gave us a nice room with
kitchenett, our big things we gave in storage.
because this apt. was expensive.
After a while we moved to one apartmen, 2 1/2
room and kitchen.
~~After a while~~ Herman went from Berlin to
Switzerland to see what's going on there.
to visit very nice, but to live you must have
a certain amount of money to make it for permanent
Resident. and this he could not afford. So he
went back to Berlin.
I think in Beginning of 1934 ~~He~~ went with his

Irene:

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Wife to Bruenn, a few hours from Prag. They came once and visited us. They stayed there for a certain time could not ^{get} along, got a divorce Lilo went back to Germany, ^{my} To her parents in Stettin and Herman came to us. He ~~was~~ ^{was} living with us for about 6 month, then he found a room by very nice people, Mr. & Mrs. Otto & Myrna HajeR. Herman startet some bussiness but I dont know what, he wanted to learn to fix typewriters, but I dont remember. The ~~HajeR~~ ^{WajR} Otto was a ~~teacher~~ ^{Czech}. and Myrna came from Wien. (Vienna)

they took a job Catering ~~Bussiness~~ in a Theater German-Schauspielhaus. Very good.

But Martin startet a bussiness with Floor Wax. Martin had a cousin, Jack Gotthilf from Breslau he was in that bussiness, and he instructed him in what to do. This went on for a while, not easy, on account of the language.

We stayed in Prag from 1933 to 1938.

Prag ws a beautiful city, nice Hotels, ^{coffee} ~~Coffee~~ houses in and outside. One ~~day~~ we went in one Hotel Shroubeck there was a sign, International Convention from the Odd Fellows. ~~then & then.~~

When this startet we went there. Martin had all his papers, when he became a member in Berlin ^{since} May, 1922. with all signatures. He ^{asked} ~~ask~~ he wanted to see the highest ^{man} ~~men~~ (brother) from the Convention, this convention was only from the highest

Members of the order. ~~So~~ ^{later} we heard it is Dr. Panta
Sovereign Grand Master from Holland.

It took a while ^{until} ~~until~~ Martin could talk to him,
even a few days. Then he got a date to meet him.
So Martin told him the story, why we are here
and he knows the trouble ⁱⁿ ~~from~~ Germany. After Dr.
Panta inspected all the papers from the Odd Fellows
He was a gentlemen, ^A very nice ^{man} ~~men~~, I met him too.
He said, Brother Sommerfeld, whenever you ^{have} ~~come into~~
trouble here, so let me know and I will help you.
Martin told him, ~~he~~ is working in Prague without a
license, we could not get a license, whatever he
did was on his own. and that was a good feeling ^{to}

^{belong} I dont ~~remember~~ ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ wich year it was. Some papers I
^{film} ~~must have~~ ^{remember}

^{Prague}
But during our stay in ~~Prag~~, we had a lot of
visitors from the mespoche. (relatives)

^{order} Sara Goldstein with her husband Ismar, stayed in
a Hotel for a few weeks, they did not like it
and went back to Berlin. Ismar died then and Sara
~~was XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXX~~ later was deportiert. deported.

Then Sister in law Friedel came, stayed in a hotel
did not like it, we took her out treated her very
nice, and ~~she~~ went back to Germany, and Martin ^{Ashep} ~~said~~
"don't you want to come ~~to~~ here?" ^{she} said with the
last train, and later Friedel, her husband ^{she} ~~Moses~~
and daughter Ughi deportiert. But before, ^{that} their
son Gert went with George's son Heinz to Israel.
and We got a telegram from the boys, that we

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should inform the parents, that they are safe.
The Red Cross notified us, and then we notified the
parents, and mother from Heinz, Liesbeth. I think
Liesbeth's husband George was sick before and died.
Herman went from Prag to the Funeral. ? *on day*
The Hajeks ask us you want to make a little money
on New Years ev. in our catering bussiness, we
accepted. Just a day before James came to visit ~~so~~
he stayed with us, and Martin ask him would you like
to make a ~~few~~ little money, we ask Hajeks, they *the phone*
said yes. So Martin gave him his smoking *enough* this time
it fits him (Tuxido) and we went, at 12 cl. in the
Theater was Intermission, and we had a beautiful
Buffet del. Sandwiches, smal and Chapagna. It was
very good ~~XXXXXX~~ orginized. James opend the bottles
and I took the money and later Martin came to pick
us up.

Then we moved again to a bigger apartment. In Praquie
the *help* ~~help~~ for housemaids very littel, so we took a
girl, but we rented a room out, to cut our expense.
Then we startet a bussines with advertiging, the
name Re-So Reklame Sommerfeld, and we had a ~~convention~~
Hall, and we had one excibition. In the meantime
Brother Max came, he stayed with us, he was not so
healthy. I have a picture from us 3 with the *name* ~~name~~
Re-So. But after a few month he said he will go back,
as he arrived in Berlin on the Station, he was
arrestet and deportet.

Then one day Sister in law Liesbeth came for a week
stayed in a Hotel and when she left, she said she
want to take George to Berlin to introduce him to

the family and she brought him after after a week. ^{bird}
Before he left we got him a Passport with picture.
Then one day came Hanny with her husband Arthur
Baerwald, they came only for a few days, before they
Left to Rio de Janairo from Praque.
Then Cousin Dr. Martin Gotthilf with his wife came
also they went to Rio de Janairo.
George was big to go in the Kindergarten and there
was one ^{was} cross the street from us.
One day Cousins from us, came from Breslau by
Motorcycle, Manfred & Ernst (Gotthilf. two cousin.
Apfel) mother born
Gotthilf. but they went back,
Manfred Gotthilf went later to Barrnguilla Bel.
and Ernst Apfel went to Rio de Janairo.
Then visited us Dr. Richard Tuch, and many more.
One day the trouble begins, In the morning 6 ocl.
the bell rings, Polizei. Looked all over in the
Apartment, draws, etc. and at the end they took
Martin to the Polizi und prison. ~~Somebody~~

I called immidiatly by Herman and he also was not
there, the same thing. I went ^{Arbeitsplatz} there I could see them
and brohgt them every day something to eat, then
Martin told me a name from a lawyer, I should call
him, what I did. After a week he could take them
out but we have to leave in 8 days. So the Lawyer
made it for 4 weeks. ^{return} about. When they both came
out Martin said now is the time to see the Lawyer
in Holland, the next day Martin flew to Haalland
Herman und I went with him to the Airpot. First

Irene

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Holland he stoppped in Enchede, because in the meantime
like Herman Wald and Talchen and Gerda moved to Holland
Enchede. Then we had some friends there, Sally
Weiss, from Alfred Weiss and Arthur Weiss the
Brother, but Martin did not like Holland, they had
the feeling they are not saved. So Martin went to
see the Lawyer, Dr. Fanta, ^{in Prague} he was this time the
Lawyer ~~from the Queen~~ ~~XXXX~~ Wilhelmine from Holland
Martin told him the whole story, what happend and
he also took the letter, that we have to leave.
it took a day and Dr. Fanta said, Br. Sommerfeld
you will go back to Prague and you will hear from
me shortly. It did take not long and we got a
Capitalisten Affidavit, with this we went to the
German Consulat in Prague and Mrs. Hammerschlag
said to us, Mr. Sommerfeld do you have somebody to
go with you, besides your wife and son. So Martin
ask Herman, would you like to come with us, the
Affidavit is so strong ~~the~~ we can take you. The
Answer was "No" I dont go.
It took a while, we sold our Furniture and some
other belongings, and we flow to Paris ^{HAYRE} stayed one
night and the other day from Le Haveeto America.
Some friends Mr. & Mrs. Sobelman, from Leipzig
went also with us. Herman did not tell us why he
don't want to go, he had a girlfriend Lilly.
We left Prague beg. of Sept. the boat left on the
10 of Sept. and we arrived here, on the 19. of Setp.
it was Roch. od Jom Kipur. I had a girl friend
Dorothe Reichenenthal, later Dorothy Graf.

Irene:|

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she also came to Prague to visit us and ~~stayed~~
stayed with us for a few days later she went with
her parents and husband to Cuba.
But before we arrived in ~~the~~ America. They came from
Cuba to N.Y. They lived in Brooklyn, they picked
us up from the pier, and took us to their home in
Brooklyn, Sterling Place. till we find a place to
stay. We paid them \$ 1.00 a day for as three, incl.
food. But soon we found one Apt. 515 West 151 Str.
in N.y. 3 Room and a kitchen. We furnished ~~to~~ them
as good, as we could, rented out one ~~Room~~ on a Dr.
Hirschfeld with his wife, then we bought a Car
from Dr. Averbach for \$ 100.00 and now we was in
business. Now Martin looked around the Lodge,
we found ~~Irvin~~ ^{Fredy} Schwartz, he was in the Insurance
Business and spoke German, he came from Hungary.
He was a big help for us.

~~One day~~ I found a Kindergarten for George during
the day, ~~and~~ ^{on day} we went Henry Hudson Parkway we got
a flat near our 151 Street, ~~xx~~ I stayed with the
car, in case the police is coming and Martin went
home, to look for the address where we could have
fixed the car. When he opened the door, he found a
telegram from Herman, he has to leave immediately
he is going to Finland. and will send us a new telegram
soon the telegram came, Martin spoke to Fredy
Schwartz, we have to do something, so they went in
the Universal Lodge and spoke to some people and
we got a affidavit for Herman. When the time came
that he is coming to Amerika, we said to our Couple
who rented the room they have to leave because my

L

my brother came and he has to stay with us.
 This went on for a while. So he told us he got
 married, and he has to see that Lilly can come to
 the United States, Lilly had Relatives here, which
 she informed from Finnland, and they send her Affi
 David. I think ^{the} ~~to~~ Aunts, old ladys, I have seen them.
 One had a daughter, she was working by the Am.Sav.
 bank, the son in law had a Rooming House, where he
 rented out Rooms with kitchen. Later he sold this
 bussiness, I dont remember their names and I dont
 think they live. maby the daughter.

So Herman stayed with us. In the meantime Albert
 Horwitz und Guenther came also to amerika. They
 came very often to us.

Now the time comes tht Lillie comes, Hermann rented
 and we found a nice apt on 146 St I think, we
 fixed it up nicely, because in one Room he wanted
 to make bussiness with typewriters. Herman moved
 in his apt. Lilly came, when she came Willy Ritter
 came with her, he had no where to stay, he came to
 us, now we had the room free, because herman moved.
 Willy Ritter stayed with ^{us} ~~a~~ for a while. In the men-
 time ^{one} Max Sommerfeld & ^{two} Brude came, with sons Heing
 and ~~Stuckard~~ Egon and they rented a room for Cilly ^{little}
 became later Mrs. Ritter. Then we moved to a bigger
 place, 3610 Broadway, because we wanted to open a
 bussiness. Herman moved from 147 or ? to 145?
 he need a bigger Place, ^{to} he also wanted a ^{that} ~~room~~ ^{small} for
 his typewriter bussiness, to put on a sign in the
 window, so he moved grand floor. From there he
 moved to 80 Street, for many years, he, as there.

apt. - bussiness to gether

from there he moved to, Amsterdam Ave. in a ~~xxxx~~. store, also typewriters, but this time they moved in a apt. 201 West 85 Street near the store. ✓ But some Years before we got a letter from Fred Luft he is in Canada and would like to come to America, he had nobody here, he came from Krojanke. So, Herman helped him with an affidavit to come to America. When he came he had not much money, we gave him a room with full Dinner etc, I washed for him the laundry, and after a while we introduced To Martin Reichenthal and they both went in business together selling something. Then Fred met Lee (she was divorced) thru Theo Geissenberg and they married. This time Fred pays us for Room and Board \$ 8.00 a week. 1947?

Irene:

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sister of Herman

Sister Gertrude Jastrow & her husband Alfred had three Children, Julius, Kurt & Lona. They went to Bogota, Columbia, Alfred Jastrow was the brother of Martha Seelin. But later ~~so~~ Aunt Trude could not take the Klima and they went back to Germany, Berlin. We visited them, ^{in Berlin} your father to. they had a very nice Apt. We went to Germany a few times, and we was always together. One time we took our Car "Lustang" along. So Aunt Trude with husband, Kurt and Julius lived ^{with} them in Berlin. Later Uncle Alfred died, and Julius went back to Bogota, then Aunt Trude & Kurt remained in Berlin, then Aunt Trude died and I don't know where Kurt is now. -----

Herman & Natalie Wald came from Holland to Amerika shortly before the Darmitzwahn from George 1947. and we had to look for one apt. This time was a shortage on Apts. we found one room & kitchen on 71 street 1 flight up across from Inge Horwitz, I cleaned and made it nice, we had to pay some money under the table to get this apartment, We filled up the frigidair and paid the rent.

James Roeschen & Arlette came a little later, and ~~for~~ ^{did} Herman ~~was~~ the same thing for them, what we did for Herman & Natalie, but I remember James did not like that, because it was on a lower floor. But Herman did his best.

On George's Darmitzwahn we invited Sisters & 1 Brother Nephew and Nieces from Herman Wald, because they just came to America and they had to meet ^{their} family. I have the pictures. Very lovely family.

Marilyn Wald, sister Martha, Paula etc.

Irene;

Gerhard came later, he was living with Max, then he was in the Army, when he came out he married Linea, the ceremony was in the American Jewish Congregation. I have the picture.

Albert Horwitz & Inge.

When Albert Horwitz met Inge and one day they decided to get married. We said we will do it in our Apartment. 225 West 80 Street.

We took out the Bedroom furniture and some other furniture, in the Living room was the Ceremony with Chuppe and Rabbi, and the Wedding March. in the other Room we made the Dinner, long tables real Dishes (not paper) and a delicious Dinner which I made. Albert had a cousin, Dr. Plocki & Selma and also he had sisters of his father and mother a very lovely family, and also some friends from both. It was a pleasure to do this for Albert & Inge.

Martin & Herran etc. had a cousin, George Spicker his wife Charlotte and daughter Elonor. George died in N.Y. on account of one accident. (Hold up etc.) Charlotte ~~XXXXXXXX~~ remarried, now she is a widow, lives in Lynbrook L.I. I stay in Contact with her. George Spicker had a brother Erwin, they went to Santiago de Chile, his wife Annie born Sommerfeld Erwin came once to visit us in N.Y. he died in Santiago de Chile a long time ago, but Annie is still living and i stay in Contact with her, we write ech other very often, they have no children. One day Herman put a ad in the "Aufbau" Odd Fellow's from Europe should contact him to be re-united. Some letters came. Leo Steinitz, Dr. Auerbach, Leo Sello Heinz Jonas, Martin Gunderman, Dr. Newmark and a few more, They all went in first in the Universal Lodge and later they split and went into the Arndt Lodge and Heimat Lodge, and then later Thomas Wildy Lodge I forgot Dr. Weiner, Leo Heim (not our L.H.)

N.B. Aunt ^{into} Rude Jastrow, their daughter i living in Bogota, Columbia, with their children her husband Manfred died with 45 Years I think one daughter from Lona lives in Israel. Lona is the name from the daughter from Trude.



statue given to
Frederic Sommerfeld's
father, the World War
one pilot

item is with the family

UNSERER LIEBENEN
JENNY SOMMERFELD 1844-1901

GEB. 12. 6. 1858 GEST. 12. 8. 1901

ZUM EWIGEN GEDENKEN

ADOLF SOMMERFELD VATER

GEB. 9. 1. 1854 GEST. 6. 6. 1937 IN KROJANKE

JULIUS SOMMERFELD

GEB. 17. 1. 1890 GEST. I. WELTKRIEG 1918 FRANKREICH

ABRAHAM SOMMERFELD

GEB. 22. 7. 1894 DEP. HOLLAND 1942

LINA SOMMERFELD GEB. WALD

GEB. 24. 6. 1889 DEP. HOLLAND 1942

FRIEDEL SOMMERFELD TOCHTER DER HOLLAND

HERBERT SOMMERFELD SOHN

ERSCHOSSEN IN HOLLAND 1942

MOSES SOMMERFELD

GEB. 20. 7. 1897 DEP. 26. 10. 1942

FRIEDEL SOMMERFELD GEB. HORWITZ

GEB. 16. 4. 1886 DEP. 26. 10. 1942

URSULA SOMMERFELD TOCHTER

GEB. 27. 3. 1925 DEP. 26. 10. 1942

MAX SOMMERFELD

GEB. 24. 4. 1902 DEP. 26. 10. 1942

DAVID MAYER GEB. 9. 2. 1891 DEP. 1. 11. 1941

MARTHA MAYER GEB. SOMMERFELD

GEB. 19. 5. 1893 DEP. 1. 11. 1941

GERCA WALD GEB. 13. 12. 1922 DEP. HOLLAND 1942

RUHET IN FRIEDEN

DE 1

at Winsen see
cemetery.



End of Irene Sommerfeld collection.
